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(Feb. 2 - 8, 1953)

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## 7. (1b) Sino-Soviet Friendship:

Shanghai reported (Feb. 6) that SSFA cadres planned to celebrate the third anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Pact with photo exhibits and radio speeches. Speakers "warned the cadres" of the importance of the celebration, as "Americans are renewing aggression while China is beginning national construction." Wuhsi announced (Feb. 7) that the Kiangsu SSFA had called upon cadres to organize anniversary meetings and propagandize the importance of Sino-Soviet friendship.

## 2. (1c) Soviet Superiority:

According to Peking in numeral code (Feb. 5) Chen Shu-tung told the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference that last year saw achievements "in ideological study," as the nation began to read Stalin's works and Malenkov's report. Peking added (Feb. 8) that Li Chi-shen reported to the CPPCC on the "unselfish aid of the USSR," saying: "I express my sincere gratitude to Stalin, teacher of the great people's revolution of the world, and to the people of the USSR."

Peking (Feb. 11) quoted Chou En-lai as telling the CPPCC that the nation would be strengthened mentally and functionally, because a beginning had been made on a study of Stalin's and Malenkov's works. He thanked the USSR for its aid, citing the return of the Chinese-Changchun Railway as an outstanding example, and praised the growing Sino-Soviet trade.

Mukden (Feb. 8) quoted Mao Tse-tung as telling the CPPCC the entire nation must "enthusiastically study progressive Soviet methods" to promote national construction, and all Party workers, cadres, and intellectuals must learn from the USSR. Sian announced (Feb. 3) that large numbers of Russian-language teachers had been trained in Northwest colleges "to prepare for a large-scale study of the Russian language." Tsinan reported (Feb. 3) that the Shantung Medical College had adopted the Soviet method of tissue therapeutics (the Filatov method) and was training medical personnel in the techniques.

## 3. (2a) War Burdens:

Peking in numeral code (Feb. 5) quoted Chen Shu-tung as telling the CPPCC that the broad masses had been brought into the Resist-America, Aid-Korea drive, and announced (Feb. 7) that the CPPCC had sent greetings to Peng Te-huai and his men, along with a promise that the RAAK drive would be strengthened. Peking (Feb. 8) quoted the JEN MIN JIH PAO as declaring that China would accelerate the RAAK drive "until America is ready to surrender unconditionally." Mukden (Feb. 8) said that the CPPCC passed resolutions to intensify the RAAK drive.

Peking announced (Feb. 6) that 21,000 Korean orphans whose parents were killed by American bombs and naval shells had arrived in Northeast China orphanages. Peking said (Feb. 8) that 1,000 persons, including Chou En-lai and the Soviet Ambassador, welcomed a Korean railway workers' delegation in Peking.

According to Tsinan (Feb. 2) the Shantung Government ordered local governments to grant immediate relief measures to the "famine stricken masses which are dying of hunger and cold." Shanghai said (Feb. 3) that the local RAAK organization had called a meeting to push preferential treatment during the Spring Festival.

Peking declared (Feb. 4) that the "broad masses in Korea" had launched a campaign against secret agents.

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## 4. (3a) Strengthening Party Control:

Kunming announced (Feb. 8) that 1,223 cadres had been selected by the Yunnan Party Committee to "assume leadership of factories and mines and implement the national construction program."

Peking announced (Feb. 5) that the Central Broadcasting Bureau had requested reports on numbers of listeners to recent Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo and Chen Shu-tung speeches. Shanghai (Feb. 6) told of a procurators' conference in Shanghai praising 1,000 "correspondent informers" for the excellent results "since establishment of the informers' system." Hainan stated (Feb. 3) that Yenchang Hsien cadres had been charged with failure to work with the masses and ordered to hold more meetings and maintain good relations.

5. (3a) Peking announced in numeral code (Feb. 3) that the Ministry of Commerce had launched a campaign to improve efficiency and combat bureaucracy, and added (Feb. 4) that the Wuhan office of the China General Merchandise Company lost more than 112 billion Yuan through poor stock control. The office purchased 5,000 units of red typing paper when the demand amounted to only 500 units per year, and nearly 10,000 enamel bowls for which there was little demand. The cadres took the attitude that "it made no difference to them whether the Government made or lost money."

Hangchow (Feb. 6) reported that Chekiang flax mill production fell far short through poor leadership. Hefei (Feb. 3) quoted the Anhwei JIH PAO in an attack on the Feltung Hsien, Anhwei, magistrate for issuing challenges for higher winter production without informing even his own cadres, "thus making winter production challenges a joke." Chungking said (Feb. 6) that Southwest factory and mine cadres failed to consider rationalization proposals, causing misunderstandings among workers and between workers and cadres.

## 6. (3a) Basic Construction:

Peking (Feb. 2) used the term "Ankang" in referring to the Anshan steel mills and asserted that 186 enterprises were supplying Ankang with machines, equipment, and supplies. Hefei reported (Feb. 2) that the Anhwei Labor Placement Committee was assigning 69,927 unemployed to construction jobs. Shanghai reported (Feb. 6) that the local federation of labor had called upon workers to stay in Shanghai for the Spring Festival, as transport was needed for basic construction. The award of "model traveler" was suggested.

Peking said in numeral code (Feb. 3) that by reorganizing the work of ore analysis, Ministry of Geology cadres overcame the Wuhan shortage of men and materials. Peking added (Feb. 6) that two-thirds of the Northwest geological workers had inappropriate jobs: After tests, 230 technical personnel were reassigned. According to Hangchow (Feb. 4) the Chekiang Office of Basic Construction found serious shortcomings, especially in the Linhu silk mill; Wuhsing Hsien, and the Wuyi mines.

## 7. (3a) Judicial Reform:

Tsinan reported (Feb. 6) that Tsingtao had organized 21 street mediation boards to settle disputes "on the spot" and assist the courts. Shanghai stated (Feb. 6) that judicial cadres "now align themselves with the workers and peasants." With the aid of 540,000 people, local cadres had settled 50,000 cases by the end of December.

## 8. (3b) Acceptance of Communist Dogma:

Peking asserted in numeral code (Feb. 2) that the Peking Education Bureau had made outstanding achievements in "regulating hours of study, instruction and rest" of

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local teachers. Peking added (Feb. 4) that Chungking factories and mines were using the "workers teach workers" system to solve the shortage of teachers.

#### 9. (4) American Aggression:

Peking asserted (Feb. 4) that Eisenhower's State of the Union message called for ending the Korean War by military pressure. Peking (Feb. 5) quoted General Taylor in his Seoul press conference as "openly declaring himself a murderer." Peking said in numeral code (Feb. 5) that Chiang Kai-shek, the "sworn enemy of the Chinese people," had issued a brazen claim that with the American Navy and Air Force he would use his ground forces "to faithfully implement Eisenhower's policy of pitting Asians against Asians." As Chiang "is only an American running dog, the world must watch for American aggression."

Peking in numeral code (Feb. 7) quoted NEWSWEEK as saying the United States was stepping up subversion and sabotage in China, where it already was widespread. This probably would be denied through fear that the American people would be shocked by disclosure of their country's "dirty" methods.

#### 10. (4) Anti-Communist Dissension:

Peking asserted in numeral code (Feb. 5) that Eisenhower's scheme to utilize Chiang bandits aroused no fear among the victorious Chinese, but threw consternation into British circles, where the people were "terrified" because of their opposition to spreading the war. Peking (Feb. 6) quoted the London DAILY WORKER as demanding that Churchill reveal the gist of his secret talks with Eisenhower, that British troops be withdrawn from Korea, and that an independent British policy be adopted. Auto and shipbuilding workers were demanding trade with China to keep British industry moving.

Peking asserted (Feb. 7) that Stassen and Dulles would accomplish nothing in Britain, as Eisenhower's threat to use Kuomintang troops had diverted Britain's attention to the Far East. L'HUMANITE was quoted as denouncing Eisenhower's plan as "an adventurous path leading to war."

Peking stated in numeral code (Feb. 6) that Eisenhower's plan to use Kuomintang troops had "increased the contradictions" between the United States and European nations. AFP was quoted as reporting uneasiness in India, Burma, Indonesia, Malaya, and Japan.

#### 11. (4) Border Minorities:

Chungking announced (Feb. 4) that the Yunnan People's Government helped the Lolo and Akeh minorities to "resolve their differences" and assisted them with medical aid and food. Peking said in numeral code (Feb. 8) that the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama of Tibet "sent their apologies for failure to attend the CPPCC" and expressed their support of the Party and Government.

Sian stated (Feb. 6) that for the first time in 20 years the Hocheng Hsien, Sinkiang, Uighurs harvested a bumper crop to become self-sufficient. Peking said in numeral code (Feb. 7) that inspection teams recently were organized to check upon plan activities in the Northwest "to see that the soldiers respected the religion and customs of the minorities," and gave them assistance in other ways.

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